Category #11:

For all cleaning products, the water supply should be purified and free of chlorine and residual chlorine.

State Response:

To be safe for uses such as drinking and cooking, public water supplies (including school water supplies) must be treated to prevent the spread of water-borne diseases, such as those associated with microbial pathogens. Chlorination is the most common method of disinfecting public water supplies nationally, including New York State. A chlorine residual must be present at the point of use to be certain that the water has been disinfected adequately.

Manufacturers may use untreated water in formulating their products. However, school maintenance personnel use tap water for cleaning, and to de-chlorinate the water before using it for cleaning is unnecessary and impractical. Exposure to chlorine residuals and chlorinated organics in the water supply used in the manufacture of the cleaning product concentrate or to clean the school is likely to be very small compared to exposure from drinking, washing or showering in the school.

Frequently Asked Public Comment:

Chlorinated Organics

--The OGS/Green Seal guidelines allow for chlorinated organics.
(Deirdre Imus, Founder and President, The Deirdre Imus Environmental Center for Pediatric Oncology, Hackensack University Medical Center, The David Joseph Jurist Research Center For Tomorrows Children, Hackensack, NJ 07601)

--Water supply should be purified, and free of chlorine and residual chlorine (Apply to all cleaning products).
(Deirdre Imus, Founder and President, The Deirdre Imus Environmental Center for Pediatric Oncology, Hackensack University Medical Center, The David Joseph Jurist Research Center For Tomorrows Children, Hackensack, NJ 07601)